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ion at many points where the author has brought the search-light of modern critical research and analysis to bear upon his subject.

North Carolina, a Study in English Colonial Government. By CHARLES LEE RAPER, Ph.D. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1904. Pp. xiii, 260.)

MR. RAPER'S monograph belongs with Smith's *South Carolina* and Mereness's *Maryland* in the succession of useful studies in colonial administration for which we are indebted not only to their authors but to the scholarly suggestion and guidance of Professor Osgood. Owing to the comparative fullness of documentary material in the North Carolina *Colonial Records*, Mr. Raper has been able more largely than his predecessors to build up his narrative from printed documents, though some manuscript material has been used, chiefly in the chapter on "The Territorial System and Administration". Like Mr. Smith's volume on South Carolina, this book is limited mainly to a study of the royal province, its organization and practical operation. Local administration is hardly touched, and the relations of church and state are passed over with a few references to controversies during the proprietary period. The disadvantages of too close a limitation of the field are perhaps most apparent in the closing chapter, on "The Downfall of the Royal Government". There is much about the governor who defended the interests of his superiors at home, but the Revolutionary party with its leaders appears only in the most shadowy fashion.

After the brief introduction on the proprietary government there is a group of three chapters on the governor, the council, and the town house of the assembly. The organization and general functions of these organs of the central government are here described, and some attention is given to the personal element. Thus in the chapter on "The Governor Under the Crown", the administration of each governor is briefly sketched with some estimate of his character and official success. The royal governors are said, on the whole, "to make a good showing", though "agents of an inefficient system". The council "was in the main a body composed of men of ability, intelligence and honesty". This rather favorable judgment is somewhat weakened by the statement in a later passage (p. 167), that there was a "condition of inefficiency, and even chaos, in the executive, legislative and judicial departments", due partly to "lack of intelligence on the part of the crown", but also "to a lack of intelligence, industry and character on the part of the crown officials in the province" and "a lack of intelligence and energy on the part of the representatives of the colonists". On the eve of the Revolution, the councilors seem to have been, more largely than those of South Carolina, representative colonists and disposed to sympathize with the popular movement.

The next four chapters describe four special departments of administration, the territorial, fiscal, judicial, and military systems, respectively. The main principles of the land-system were laid down in the proprietary

period, partly by the proprietors and partly by the provincial assembly. They continued, however, to be an important subject of controversy during the period of royal government. The author notes the tendency to smaller grants than those of Virginia or South Carolina and gives a good account of the embarrassment resulting from Carteret's retention of his proprietary rights in the northern part of the province. The chapter on the fiscal system is largely taken up with an interesting review of paper-money legislation, but is not on the whole so satisfactory as the corresponding chapter in Smith's *South Carolina*. In describing the courts of justice, the author seems (p. 151) to have confused the court of chancery with the appellate jurisdiction of the governor and council in civil cases.

This review of special departments of administrations is followed by a chapter entitled "The Conflicts Between the Executive and the Lower House Under the Crown". The chief controversies between them are described, but there is not quite the thorough discussion of principles, of political relations and tendencies, which one might expect under such a title. Something of this is supplied in the closing chapter, on "The Downfall of the Royal Government", which is, however, in this as in another respect already noted, somewhat disappointing.

From the point of view of literary, or what may perhaps be called historical construction, this book leaves much to be desired. Thus the chapter on the governor consists in substance of a summary of the commissions and instructions somewhat mechanically united with a series of sketches of administrations. The grouping of topics in chapters has been such as to produce an unnecessary amount of duplication. This is illustrated by the three accounts (pp. 157-159, 210-214, 241-245) of Governor Martin's controversy with the lower house about superior courts. The affair of the "regulators" is referred to in various places, but there is no one thoroughgoing discussion of it. In matters of detail also the book would have profited by thorough literary revision. There are a good many sentences which fail to give a clean-cut impression and there is some infelicitous use of words. Such an expression, for example, as "the said bill" seems out of place outside of a legal document.

The index does not seem to have been intelligently constructed. Its shortcomings may be illustrated by a single instance. Under the word Crown, without any subheads, about half the pages in the book are cited. Other heads similarly treated are Assembly and England. Notwithstanding its defects, which are largely those of the typical doctoral dissertation, the book was worth writing. It is the result of serious and for the most part accurate research and will be of real value to students of colonial history.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

James Oglethorpe, the Founder of Georgia. By HARRIET C. COOPER. [Historic Lives Series.] (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1904. Pp. xii, 217.)

THIS little volume bears dedication "to the children of Georgia"; and is written, the preface states, "in the hope of familiarizing the youth